

hereafter be referred to the synonyms we have provisionally used above; at all events it must be a species closely allied to that of Buffon's figure, distinguished by its short tail and lengthened wings, and we add a description to facilitate comparison. Head, back and wings black, with a slight gloss of green; lower back, rump and upper tail-covers pale grayish brown; tail dark grayish brown, but entirely hid by the long upper and under covers which conceal it, except the sharp tips of the black shafts which project about  $\frac{1}{12}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The breast and belly is dull black, the chin grayish black. The entire length of two males to the end of the sharp shafts of the tail-feathers is  $3\frac{5}{12}$  and  $3\frac{9}{12}$ . That of the wing is nearly alike in both,  $4\frac{8}{12}$  or  $\frac{9}{12}$ .

"Shot 18th February. This bird is seldom seen very early or late; they are abundant at noonday in mild weather, when they sweep round our buildings like the European swallow, but seldom use the sharp twitter so common to it. On their first appearance (A.M.) they are generally soaring very high, so that I cannot say where they come from, but at noon a hundred may be seen for one at 8 A.M.; I am led to believe they roost in the woods; I remember several years ago in the month of August, while amusing myself with an evening walk, on looking at a tall palm which had been in a state of decay for years, on giving it a sharp stroke with a stick, to my surprise there issued forth a body of birds as fast as the aperture would admit, ascending straight up like a column of smoke until they darkened the air around. My idea at that moment was that they were bats, but subsequent observations have induced me to believe that they were chimney swallows collecting for emigration. I shall now endeavour to observe the time and manner of departure. There are still (14th August) stragglers to be seen flying about, but very high."

[To be continued.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 24, 1846.—Wm. Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following paper was read, entitled "Descriptions of new species of Shells," by Dr. J. H. Jonas:—

CUCULLÆA GRANULOSA, Jonas. *Cuc. testá quadrato-rhombéá, turgidd, tenuiusculá, inæquivalvi, testaceo-albá, violaceo-rubro posticè præsertim maculatá et flammulatá; lateribus supernè attenuatis, angulatis, antico brevioré, infra rotundato, postico longioré, subangulato-declivi, umbonibus acutis incurvis, cariná ab umbone ad angulum posticum et inferum decurrente; per longitúdinem densè*  
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*striatâ, liris striis transversalibus decussantibus subtiliter granulosis; ligamenti areâ mediocri, corio corneo nigro indutâ; intus albâ posticè violaceo tinctâ, margine serratâ, auriculâ internâ mediocri, cardinis dentibus lateralibus anticis tribus, posticis quatuor.*

Long. marginis ventralis,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  poll.; altit. 2; crassities,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  poll.

*Specimina etiam majora vidi.*

*Hab.* In Mari Chinensi.

This shell differs from the *Cucullæ concamerata*, Martini (*Cucullæ auriculifera*, Lam.), as follows: 1. It is thinner and less transversally prolonged; 2, the elevated longitudinal striæ are not flat, and not broader than the interstices, as with the other species, appearing subtilely granulated by transversely crossing and very close striæ; 3, the ligamentary area is somewhat flatter; 4, the internal auricles are smaller; and 5, there are on the anterior side three and on the posterior four lateral teeth, whilst the other species has on each side one tooth less. (*Cardine utrinque subbicostato*, Lam.)

VENERUPIS TENUSTRIATA, JONAS. *Ven. testâ ovatâ, transversâ, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali, albâ, striis radiantibus tenuibus undulatis, sulcis incrementi distantibus decussatis, concinnè sculptâ; lateribus rotundatis, marginibus dorsali et ventrali parallelis leviterque arcuatis; lanulâ nullâ, ligamento longo, prominente, umbonibus parvis acutis; cardine utriusque valvæ dentibus tribus compressis; impressionibus musculorum magnis, rotundis, sinu palliari lato, profundo, semilunari.*

Long. 15, altit. 9, crassit. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Apud Singaporen.

Exstat in museo hon. Gruner.

The umbones are situated so near the anterior end that the superior margin of the shell almost forms the area.

FASCIOLARIA CLAVA, JONAS. *Fasc. testâ subfusiformi-clavatâ, ventricosissimâ, crassâ, ponderosâ, nodosâ, albâ, rubro variegatâ, filis fuscis transversim impresso-striatâ; anfractibus octo medio angulatis, tuberculis magnis compressis in angulo coronatis; ultimo supernè angulato et coronato, infra angulum seriebus tribus nodorum obtusorum armato; suturâ undulatâ, crispâ; caudâ spiræ subæquali, obliquè funiculatâ, rectâ, infernè subrecurvâ; aperturâ oblongo-ovatâ, intus hepaticâ, aurantio tenuissimè striatâ, labro crasso, dentato; dentibus striis externis respondentibus; columellâ cylindraced, hepaticâ, basi triplicatâ.*

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $3\frac{1}{8}$  poll.

*Hab.* In Oc. Indiâ.

AMPHIBOLA OBVOLUTA, JONAS. *Amph. testâ solidâ, nitidâ, supernè pland, infernè convexâ, latè umbilicatâ; anfractibus quatuor obvolutis, suturâ profundâ divisâ, transversè striatis, albis: ultimo zonis duabus latis, glaucis obsolete balteato, obtusè supernè angulato; aperturâ ovatâ, labro posticè subexciso, columellâ rectâ, callosissimâ, callo umbilicum latum pro parte tegente; regione umbilicali et callo fuscis.*

Altit. ab apice ad aperturæ basin, 8; ad ultimi anfractûs basin, 6; diameter major  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , minor 8; aperturæ long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , latit.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Patria, Australia meridionalis.

Exstat in museo hon. Gruner.

Schumacher was the first who in his 'Essai d'un nouveau Système des habitations des vers testacés, à Copenhague 1817,' elevated the *Nerita nux avellana*, Chemn., to a peculiar genus, which he named *Amphibola*. Lamarck ranged it among the Ampullarias, till Quoy and Gaimard separated it, after careful examination of the animal, from this genus, and instituted it the type of the genus *Ampullacera*. It appears from this that *Amphibola* and *Ampullacera* are identical, and that the first denomination has the priority.

Our species is very like to the *Amphibola avellana*, but may however be distinguished from it by the following differences:—1, it is thicker; 2, the whorls are lying in one plane, the spire is depressed, not elevated, as with the other species; and the last whorl, which almost entirely forms the whole shell, is very much drawn down; 3, it is not perforated, and although largely umbilicated, yet the other smaller whorls are not visible in the umbilic; and 4, it distinguishes itself by a very callous columella, which partly propagates over the spire, following the suture at a distance of five lines.

April 14.—William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read: "Descriptions of twenty new species of *Helicea*, in the collection of H. Cuming, Esq.," by Dr. L. Pfeiffer:—

1. *HELIX SUTURALIS*, Pfr. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoïdâ, tenui, sub lente minutissimè granulosâ, fusco-cornèâ; spirâ planâ, medio subimmersâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus 4 convexissimis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate simplice, marginibus conniventibus, dextro recto, supernè fornicato, columellari subrecedente, arcuato, basalique breviter reflexo.*

Diam. 10, alt. 4 mill.

Found at Honduras under decayed leaves by Mr. Dyson.

Nearly allied to *H. Nystiana*.

2. *HÈLIX CANDAHARICA*, Pfr. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, obliquè striatulâ, nitidulâ, fusciscenti-albidâ, fasciis angustis, maculosè interruptis, nigricantibus et rufis ornatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, apice nitido, corneo; anfractibus 5 convexiusculis, ultimo anticè non descendente; umbilico infundibuliformi, anfractuum penultimum latè monstrante, medio angustissimo; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate acuto, intus subremotè labiato, marginibus conniventibus, columellari vix dilatato.*

Diam. 16, alt.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

From Candahar, East Indies (Benson).

3. *HELIX AULACOSPIRA*, Pfr. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, discoïdâ, tenui, irregulariter et leviter malleatâ, lineis impressis, concentricis, confertis regulariter sulcatâ, lutescenti-cornèâ; spirâ*



planá; anfractibus  $4\frac{1}{2}$  depressis, celeriter accrescentibus; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturá subverticali, obliquè lunato-ovali; peristomate simplice, tenui, margine columellari non reflexo.

Diam. 12, alt.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Locality unknown.

4. *HELIX GOSSEI*, Pfr. *Hel. testá imperforatá, orbiculato-conoideá, tenui, irregulariter plicatulo-striatá, non nitente, diaphaná, fulvidá, fasciá uná periphericá, angustá, castaneá, alteráque superiore obsoletá ornatá; spirá breviter conoideá, obtusá; anfractibus 5 planiusculis, ultimo basi subplanulato; columellá declivi, angustá, planá, introrsum acutá; aperturá obliquá, elliptico-lunari, intus concolore; peristomate simplice, tenui, recto.*

Diam. 16, alt. 9 mill.

From the Blue Mountains (Jamaica), under stones; found by Mr. Gosse.

5. *HELIX MONTFORTIANA*, Pfr. *Hel. testá imperforatá, turbinatá, crassá, ponderosá, nigricanti-rufá, epidermide fusco-cinereá hydrophaná indutá; spirá conoideá, apice obtuso, nudo, nitido, violaceo-purpurascente; anfractibus  $4\frac{1}{2}$  vix convexiusculis, ultimo angulato; angulo anticè evanescente; columellá declivi, callosá, albá, basi subdentatá; aperturá subtetragoná, intus nitidè albá; peristomate breviter reflexo, nigro-fusco limbato.*

Diam. 31, alt. 22 mill.

From the Philippine Islands.

This shell appears intermediate between *Hel. Bruguiereana*, Pfr., and *carbonaria*, Sow.

6. *ACHATINELLA ROHRI*, Pfr. *Ach. testá ovato-conicá, longitudinaliter striatulá, striis spiralibus, confertissimis decussatá, albido-fulvá, fasciis angustis castaneis variè ornatá; spirá conicá, acuti-usculá; anfractibus 6 vix convexiusculis, ultimo spiram subæquante, medio compresso; columellá tortá, callosá, vix dentatá; aperturá subtetragoná, intus nitidè lacteá; peristomate recto, intus labiato, marginibus subparallelis, dextro supernè breviter curvato.*

Long. 24, diam. 13 mill.

From the Sandwich Islands (Capt. Rohr).

7. *ACHATINELLA TENIOLATA*, Pfr. *Ach. testá ovato-oblongá, solidá, striatulá, nitidá, albá, fasciis variis fuscis, deorsum obsoletioribus ornatá; spirá conicá, acuti-usculá; anfractibus 6 convexiusculis, ultimo  $\frac{4}{5}$  longitudinis subæquante; columellá albá, supernè validè dentato-plicatá; aperturá irregulariter semiovali, intus albá, nitidá; peristomate extus brevissimè incrassato, intus valdè labiato, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo, appresso.*

Long. 20, diam. medio 11 mill.

From the Sandwich Islands.

8. *BULIMUS (PARTULA) AMABILIS*, Pfr. *Bul. testá sinistrorsá, subperforatá, ovato-turritá, solidulá, striatulá, nitidá, citriná, apice acuto rubicundo; suturá albo-marginatá; anfractibus 5, supremis planis, reliquis convexis, ultimo inflato, spirá breviorè; columellá*

*subsimpliçe, vix plicatâ; aperturâ oblongo-semiovali; peristomate subincrassato, albo, expanso-reflexiusculo, margine columellari lato, plano, patente.*

Long. 23, diam.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

β. *Paulò minor, fasciis latis nigricanti-castaneis ornatus, peristomate fusco-livido.*

From Annaa or Chain Island.

9. BULIMUS (PARTULA) GANYMEDES, Pfr. *Bul. testâ umbilicatâ, oblongo-conicâ, tenui, striis incrementi crebris lineisque undulatis, confertissimis, impressis minutè decussatâ, scabriusculâ, sub epidermide citrinâ fugacissimâ albicante, non nitente; spirâ conicâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus  $5\frac{1}{2}$  convexiusculis, ultimo spiram subaquante, medio obsoletissimè angulato, fasciâ unâ latiusculâ castaneâ ornato; columellâ strictiusculâ; aperturâ oblongâ, supernè obliquè truncatâ; peristomate simplice, tenui, undique latè expanso.*

Long. 23, diam.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

From the Society Islands.

10. BULIMUS (PARTULA) HEBE, Pfr. *Bul. testâ perforatâ, globoso-conicâ, tenui, sub lente minutissimè decussatâ, hyalinâ; spirâ brevi, conicâ, acutâ; anfractibus  $4\frac{1}{2}$  planis, ultimo spiram superante, globoso; columellâ brevi, subplicatâ; aperturâ latâ, subsemicirculari, callo dentiformi profundo in ventre anfractûs penultimi coarctatâ; peristomate intus albo-callosa, undique breviter expanso.*

Long. 16, diam. 9 mill.

From the Society Islands (Mr. Mallet).

11. BULIMUS (PARTULA) ISABELLINUS, Pfr. *Bul. testâ subperforatâ, oblongo-conicâ, solidâ, striatâ, isabellinâ; spirâ conicâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus 5 convexiusculis, supremis lineis impressis, spiralibus tenuissimè sculptis, ultimo spirâ paulò breviorè, basi anticè rotundato; columellâ albâ, plicato-gibbâ; aperturâ oblongo-ovali, callo dentiformi, profundo in ventre anfractûs penultimi coarctatâ; peristomate callosa, albo, latè expanso, reflexiusculo, margine columellari dilatato, sinuato-reflexo.*

Long. 22, diam. 10 mill.

Locality unknown.

12. BULIMUS (PARTULA) RADIOLATUS, Pfr. *Bul. testâ subperforatâ, oblongo-attenuatâ, apice obtuso, tenui, lineis spiralibus impressis, distantiusculis sculptâ, pallidè stramineâ, strigis saturatoribus et lineis fuscis radiolatâ; anfractibus 5 convexiusculis, ultimo spiram subaquante, anticè basi tumido; columellâ brevi, breviter recedente; aperturâ obliquè ovali, intus nitidâ, flavâ; peristomate simplice, tenui, albo, expanso, margine dextro strictiusculo, columellari supernè dilatato, fornicato-patente.*

Long. 19, diam. 10 mill.

β. *Testa carnea, radiis cinnamomeis.*

From New Ireland.

13. BULIMUS DYSONI, Pfr. *Bul. testâ angustè perforatâ, oblongo-*

ovatá, solidulá, tenuiter longitudinaliter striatá, subdiaphaná, fusco-corned; spirá conicá, apice acutiusculo; anfractibus 6-6½ convexis, ultimo  $\frac{3}{7}$  longitudinis subæquante; columellá leviter arcuatá, basin attingente; aperturá ellipticá, basi subangulatá; peristomate simplice, recto, marginibus callo tenui junctis, dextro arcuato, cum columellari, supernè dilatato, fornicatim reflexo, angulum formante.

Long. 20, diam.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

From Honduras (Mr. Dyson).

14. BULIMUS CANDELARIS, Pfr. *Bul. testá sinistrorsá, profundè rimatá, cylindraced, apice sensim attenuato, acutiusculo, subobliquè striatulo, sordidè albo; anfractibus 9 planiusculis, ultimo minus obliquè descendente,  $\frac{1}{3}$  longitudinis vix æquante, basi subrotundato; aperturá semiovali, intus nitidá, albá; peristomate albo, undique expanso, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari dilatato, patente.*

Long. 27, diam. 8 mill.

Locality unknown.

15. BULIMUS GUERINI, Pfr. *Bul. testá imperforatá, oblongo-ovatá, tenuiusculá, irregulariter rugoso-striatá, fulvo-fuscá; spirá conicá, obtusá, pallidius fulvidá, strigis et maculis rufis ornatá; anfractibus 5 convexiusculis, ultimo spirá paulò longiore; columellá lutescente, arcuatá, supernè subtortá; aperturá acuto-ovali, intus nitidissimá, plumbeá; peristomate breviter reflexo, lutescente, basi cum columellá angulum indistinctum formante.*

Long. 41, diam.  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

From New Granada.

16. BULIMUS INDICUS, Pfr.—*Achatina gracilis, Benson, MSS.—Bul. testá subperforatá, subulatá, tenui, diaphaná, corneo-cered, subarcuatim confertissimè striatá; spirá subulatá, apice acutiusculo; anfractibus 8 planiusculis, ultimo  $\frac{1}{3}$  longitudinis subæquante; columellá rectá, verticali; aperturá oblongá; peristomate simplice, acuto, margine columellari usque ad basin breviter reflexo, perforationem ferè tegente.*

Long. 10, diam.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

From East India.

17. BULIMUS KIENERI, Pfr. *Bul. testá breviter rimatá, cylindraco-turritá, tenui, obliquè confertim costatá, fusco-corneo et albido irregulariter marmoratá; spirá turritá, apice acutiusculo nigricante; suturá profundá, crenatá; anfractibus 13 convexis, ultimo  $\frac{1}{4}$  longitudinis subæquante, basi obsolete unicarinato; aperturá lunato-circulari; peristomate simplice, undique expanso, marginibus conniventibus, dextro perarcuato, columellari dilatato, patente.*

Long. 18, diam. anfr. antepenult. 6 mill.

From Honduras (Mr. David Dyson).

18. BULIMUS MARTINICENSIS, Pfr. *Bul. testá rimato-perforatá, oblongo-turritá, obliquè striatulá, solidulá, lutescenti-corned; spirá turritá, obtusiusculá; anfractibus 7 convexis, ultimo  $\frac{1}{3}$  longitudinis*



*vix superante; aperturá ovato-oblongá; peristomate breviter expanso, intus albo-labiato, labio extus pellucente, marginibus subconvergentibus, dextro arcuato, columellari dilatato, patente.*

Long. 20, diam. 8 mill.

From the island of Martinique (Petit).

19. *BULIMUS NILAGIRICUS*, Pfr. *Bul. testá rimato-perforatá, oblongo-turritá, solidá, opacá, lineis impressis confertissimis subundulatis obsolete sculptá, fuscá, albido obliquè strigatá; spirá regulariter turritá, apice obtusiusculo; anfractibus 8 vix convexiusculis, ultimo  $\frac{1}{3}$  longitudinis subæquante, basi subcompresso; aperturá ovali; peristomate expanso, latè albo-labiato, margine dextro supernè subangulato, columellari usque ad basin dilatato, patente.*

Long.  $28\frac{1}{2}$ , diam. 8 mill.

From the Neelgherries, East Indies.

20. *BULIMUS ZONULATUS*, Pfr. *Bul. testá perforatá, oblongo-conicá, tenui, lævigatá, opacá, pallidè stramineá, seriebus 2 macularum fuscærum pellucidarum cinctá, basi lineis 2 castaneis ornatá; spirá conicá, acutiusculá, apice corneo; anfractibus 6 convexiusculis, ultimo spiram vix superante; columellá strictá; aperturá ovali-oblongá; peristomate acuto, tenui, margine columellari a basi dilatato, membranaceo, angulatim latè reflexo, perforationem ferè occultante.*

Long. 18, diam. 9 mill.

From Cabanatuan, province of Nueva Ecija, island of Luzon; found by Mr. H. Cuming.

“Description of nine new species of *Helicea*, collected by H. Cuming, Esq.,” by Dr. L. Pfeiffer:—

1. *HELIX LUCIDELLA*, Pfr. *Hel. testá minutá, perforatá, depressá, striatuld, nitidissimd, brunned; spirá subplanulatá; suturá albo-marginatá; anfractibus 4 planis, ultimo basi vix convexiore, medio impresso, angustissimè perforato; aperturá obliquè lunari; peristomate simplice, obtuso, margine columellari declivi, vix incrassato.*

Diam.  $3\frac{2}{3}$ , alt. 2 mill.

Found on the island of Luzon.

2. *HELIX ARCTISPIRA*, Pfr. *Hel. testá umbilicatá, depressá, subdiscoïded, confertim costatá, albidd, epidermide tenui fuscescente indutá; spirá convexiusculá; anfractibus  $5\frac{1}{2}$  convexis, angustissimis; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturá parvuld, subverticali, lunato-orbiculari; peristomate simplice, acuto.*

Diam.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , alt.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

From the island of Juan Fernandez.

Intermediate between *H. epidermia*, Aut., and *tessellata*, Mühlf.

3. *HELIX CYATHELLUS*, Pfr. *Hel. testá umbilicatá, conicá, obliquè costatá, tenuiusculá, unicolore corned; spirá pyramidatá, acutiusculá; anfractibus 9 angustissimis, cariná filiformi cinctis, ultimo basi planiusculo, sublævigato; umbilico majusculo, pervio; aperturá depressá, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplice, margine supero brevi, recto, basali leviter arcuato, brevissimè reflexo.*

Diam.  $5\frac{1}{3}$ , alt. 4 mill.

From the island of Panay.

4. *HELIX DOLIOLUM*, Pfr. *Hel. testá perforatá, turbinatá, confertissimè et minufè costulato-striatá, pellucidá, non nitente, corneá; spirá turbinatá, apice obtusiusculo; anfractibus 5 convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplanato; aperturá depressá, latè lunari; peristomate simplicissimo, recto.*

Diam.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , alt.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

From Sibonga, island of Zebu.

5. *BULIMUS DILATATUS*, Pfr. *Bul. testá imperforatá, ovato-conicá, obtusiusculá, solidá, obliquè striatá, subtilissimè punctatá, castaned, supernè fulvá; anfractibus 6 planiusculis, ultimo ad suturam albo-unifasciato, spirá multò breviorè; columellá subrectá, callosá, albá, dilatatá; aperturá obliquá, latè semiovali, intus lacteá; peristomate subincrassato, expanso, margine basali reflexo, appresso.*

Long. 34, diam. 22 mill.

Island of Luzon.

6. *BULIMUS ELONGATULUS*, Pfr. *Bul. testá imperforatá, subulatá, solidulá, sub epidermide tenuissimè striatá (interdum obsoletè decussatá), albá; spirá subulatá, acutá; anfractibus 8 planiusculis, ultimo tertiam longitudinis partem ferè æquante; columellá breviter recedente, callosá, planá; aperturá oblongo-ovali; peristomate simplice, marginè dextro antrorsum subarcuato, columellari subincrassato, appresso.*

Long. 24, diam.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Island of Luzon.

7. *BULIMUS GRATELOUPI*, Pfr. *Bul. testá imperforatá, ovato-oblongá, ruguloso-striatá, tenuissimá, nitidá, pellucidá, stramineo-albidá; anfractibus 6-7 convexiusculis, ultimo spirá paulò breviorè; columellá callosá, retrorsum flexuosá; aperturá semiovali; peristomate simplice, acuto, margine dextro antrorsum arcuato.*

Long. 18, diam. 8 mill.

From the islands of Luzon and Panay.

8. *BULIMUS PHILIPPINENSIS*, Pfr. *Bul. testá imperforatá, ovato-turbinatá, solidá, nigricante, strigis obliquis epidermidis hydrophanæ griseo-fusæ ornatá; spirá conicá, obtusiusculá, nudá, pallidá; anfractibus 6 convexis, diametro celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo spirá paulò breviorè; columellá vix obliquá, subtortá, carnèd; aperturá lunato-orbiculari, intus lacteá; peristomate subincrassato, breviter reflexo, nigro-limbato, margine dextro valdè arcuato, columellari dilatato, expanso.*

*β. Testa epidermide fusca, saturatius strigata ferè omninò obducta, fasciis variis nigricantibus circumdata.*

Long. 63, diam. 41 mill.

From the islands of Luzon and Marinduque.

9. *HELIX REEVEANA*, Pfr. *Hel. testá umbilicatá, subdiscoideá, tenuiusculá, obliquè striatá, albidd, zonis 3-5 rufis ornatá; spirá vix*



*convexiusculd, obtusd; anfractibus 4½–5 planiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo, basi concentricè et confertim striato; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ subhorizontali, transversè ovali; peristomate subsimplice, reflexo, marginibus junctis.*

Diam. 30, alt. 12 mill.

Island of Zebu.

This shell has been often mistaken for *H. Lasallii*, Eydoux, and is in many collections under that name; but *H. Lasallii* is not this species. It is quite congruent with *H. meretria*, Sow.

May 12.—Richard C. Griffith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. H. E. Strickland exhibited a species of *Corvus*, discovered by Capt. H. M. Drummond, 42nd R. H., which the latter gentleman proposes to name *Corvus collaris*. In size and form it is closely allied to the Common Jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*, but differs in the much lighter silvery grey of the cheeks, occiput and nape, which passes into a well-marked patch of pure white on each side of the neck. The black on the crown is of less extent than in *Corvus monedula*, and the lower parts are of a slaty grey.

Capt. Drummond states that in Macedonia and Thessaly this bird takes the place of *C. monedula*, which is common in the south of Greece, and does not there differ from the Jackdaw of Britain.

June 9.—George Gulliver, Esq., in the Chair.

A fœtal Condor, extracted from an egg laid in the menagerie, was exhibited to the Meeting. The egg had been placed under a common hen, which remained sitting on it for six weeks and two days.

The length of the specimen is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches; the extremities, particularly the legs, are imperfectly developed, but the head had acquired a specific vulturine character; a strong line of downy filaments extends along the length of each pectoral muscle; all the other parts of the body are quite bare.

	inches.
Length of the head . . . . .	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Length of bones of wing . . . . .	2
Length of bones of leg to the end of longest toe . .	2

Mr. Gould exhibited to the Meeting three new species of the family of *Trochilidæ*, which he thus characterized:—

**TROCHILUS (PETASOPHORA) CORUSCANS.** *Troch. strigâ intense cæruleâ a mento per genas productâ in aures, quæ erectæ ut cristulæ conspicantur; plumis mediam gulam squamatim tegentibus nitide viridibus, æreo et coccineo colore resplendentibus; medio abdomine cyaneo; tectricibus caudæ inferioribus sordide viridibus, ad apices stramineis; alis purpurascente fuscis.*

Crown of the head, all the upper surface, wing-coverts and flanks green; tail-feathers very broad, steel-blue, with green reflections, and crossed near the extremity with a broad band of a blackish hue, as in the allied species *Anais* and *serrirostris*; a band of rich pure blue commences on the chin and extends along the sides of the

cheeks and on the ear-coverts, which when erected form conspicuous tufts; the scale-like feathers of the centre of the throat rich shining green, with bronze and dull crimson reflections; centre of the abdomen blue; under tail-coverts dull green, broadly tipped with buff; wings purplish brown; bill black; feet brown.

Total length,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches; bill,  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; wing, 3; tail, 2.

*Hab.* The part of South America of which this bird is a native is unknown.

This beautiful species is rather less in size than *P. Andis*, from which and every other species it is distinguished by the beautiful marking of the throat, the greater extent of the blue on the abdomen, and by the greater breadth of the feathers of the tail.

In my own collection.

*TROCHILUS* (—?) *FLABELLIFERUS*. *Troch. capite, collo, et pectore, nitide saturate cyaneo; dorso, uropygio, tectricibus caudæ superioribus, et lateribus nitide viridibus; lato maculo ad nucham semilunari, abdomine, tectricibus caudæ inferioribus, et caudâ albis; caudæ plumis ad extremam pogoniam fusco marginatis; alis nigro-fuscis purpureo splendentibus.*

All the head, neck and chest rich deep shining blue; back, rump, upper tail-coverts and flanks shining green; a broad crescent-shaped mark at the back of the neck, abdomen, under tail-coverts and tail pure white, the feathers of the latter bordered at the extremity with brown; wings blackish brown, with purple reflections.

Total length, 5 inches; bill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; wing, 3; tail, 2.

*Hab.* Mexico.

Closely allied to *T. mellivora*, but distinguished from that species by its much greater size and by the narrowness and browner colour of the bordering of the tail-feathers.

*TROCHILUS* (—?) *STROPHIANUS*. *Troch. maculo viridi in frontem splendenti; lato maculo semilunari, inter violaceam gulam et abdomen viridem, albo; reatricibus nigris.*

On the forehead, immediately above the bill, a luminous spot of green; crown of the head, all the upper surface and abdomen dull green; throat rich bluish violet, separated from the green of the abdomen by a broad lunate gorget of white; all the tail-feathers black; wings blackish brown, with purple reflections; under tail-coverts white; bill black.

Total length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; bill,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; wing,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; tail,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

*Hab.* Precise locality unknown.

Nearly allied to but smaller than the *Ornismya Clarisse* and *Parzudaki*.

June 23.—Harpur Gamble, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

Professor Owen read a Memoir (Part II.) on the Dinornis, descriptive of parts of the skeleton transmitted from New Zealand since the reading of Part I. (Annals, vol. xiv. p. 59.)

The bones referable to species defined in that communication were first described. Among these were the cranial portion of the

skull of *Dinornis struthoides* and a corresponding portion of the skull of *Dinornis dromioides*, which in general form more resembled that part of the skull of the Dodo than of any existing bird; but they are remarkable for the great breadth of a low occipital region, which slopes from below upwards and forwards; the almost flat parietal region is continued directly forwards into the broad sloping frontal region; the temporal fossæ are remarkably wide and deep; the orbits small; the olfactory chamber expanded posteriorly, but not to so great an extent as in the Apteryx; the plane of the foramen magnum is vertical. Many other characteristics in the cranial organization of the genus *Dinornis* were described, and the specific distinction of the two mutilated crania pointed out.

The tympanic bone of the *Dinornis giganteus* was described in detail and compared with the same bone in existing birds.

Different cervical and dorsal vertebræ, referable to the species *Din. giganteus*, *ingens*, *struthoides* and *crassus*, were described. These vertebræ were remarkably entire, and with some of the best-preserved bones of the extremities, described in a subsequent part of the Memoir, had been obtained from a turbary formation on the coast of the Middle Island, near Waikawaite.

One of the most interesting of the novel acquisitions from this locality was an almost entire sternum, referred by Prof. Owen to the *Din. giganteus*. It is a subquadrate, keel-less, shield-shaped bone, broader than long, with the posterior angles and the xiphoid process prolonged, as in the Apteryx, but without the anterior emargination. The coracoid depressions very small. This bone was minutely described and compared with the keel-less sternums of the existing Struthious birds; that of the Apteryx being demonstrated to be most like the sternum of *Dinornis*.

The following bones of the extremities, imperfectly or not at all known in 1843, were next described:—

The entire femur of *Dinornis giganteus*. Entire tibiæ and tarso-metatarsi of *Din. giganteus*, indicating a robust variety of this stupendous bird to have existed in the Middle Island.

The tarso-metatarsus of *Dinornis ingens* from the North Island, distinguished by a rough depression indicative of a fourth or back-toe, and consequently a genus (*Palapteryx*) distinct from *Dinornis*.

Femora, tibiæ and tarso-metatarsi of a *Dinornis* of the height of the *Din. ingens*, but of more robust proportions, from the Middle Island; with a feeble indication of a surface for a back-toe.

The tibiæ and tarso-metatarsi of *Dinornis (Palapteryx) dromioides* from the North Island, confirming by their long and slender proportions the conjecture hazarded in the author's former memoir (*Zool. Trans.* vol. iii. pp. 252, 264). The tarso-metatarsus also shows the rough elliptical surface for the attachment of the back-toe, indicating the *Din. dromioides* to belong to the same generic or subgeneric section as *Din. ingens* from the North Island.

Femora, tibiæ and tarso-metatarsi, from the Middle Island, were next exhibited and described, which establish a new species, for which Prof. Owen proposed the name of *Din. casuarinus*: a small



and feeble depression, five lines by three lines, indicates that this species had a back-toe in the corresponding position with that in the Apteryx, but more rudimental.

A very remarkable femur and tarso-metatarsal bone, also from the Middle Island, were exhibited, belonging to an additional tri-dactyle species, to which the name of *Dinornis crassus* was given. Of this species the author remarks: "With a stature nearly equal to that of the Ostrich, the femur and tarso-metatarsus present double the thickness in proportion to their length. It must have been the strongest and most robust of birds, and the best representative of the pachydermal type in the feathered class."

The third new species is comparatively a small one, being intermediate in size between the *Dinornis didiformis* and the *Din. otidiformis*; it was founded on remains exclusively from the North Island, and was called by the author *Dinornis curtus*.

The paper (which was illustrated by numerous figures) concluded by some general comparisons and remarks on the geographical distribution of the different species of *Dinornis*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Note on the Organogeny of Irregular Corollas.* By M. BARNEOUD.

IN the *Orchidaceæ*, if a flower of *Orchis galeata* be examined in the very earliest condition, it will be found to consist of a simple cupula of very transparent tissue, on the border of which three round equal teeth soon become visible: these constitute the exterior verticil, which is formed exactly in the same manner as a true monophyllous calyx. In a short time a second cupula is seen to originate in the interior of the first, and its substance quickly becomes blended with that of the latter, except that its border exhibits three small prominences, perfectly equal and alternating with the teeth of the exterior verticil. Thus the author considers that organogeny clearly demonstrates in the *Orchidaceæ*, as in most other monocotyledonous families, analogues of the calyx and corolla of dicotyledons. The three nascent segments of the interior verticil of *Orchis galeata* are quite similar in the early condition, and it is not until a subsequent period that one becomes evidently broader and more fully developed than the two others; this it is which becomes the *labellum*. *Orchis Morio*, *Ophrys aranifera*, and two exotic genera, a *Maxillaria* and an *Oncidium*, presented exactly identical conditions.

In the *Labiataæ*, the corolla of *Lamium garganicum* when it first becomes visible is represented by a little cupula scarcely hollowed out at all, bordered by five teeth which are very short and at this time alone, quite equal, for two of them speedily cohere and become blended together to form a large, round and very convex lamella, which subsequently becomes the helmet of the *Lamium*. Of the three remaining teeth, the central one also becomes much larger than the others, which are always small and atrophied. The evolution of the didynamous stamens exposes the singular fact, that the